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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1902.

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WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

WATCH FOR SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Smoke Inspector Jones's report to the effect that many smoke-abating devices are now in successful operation in St. Louis, and that local corporations are manifesting a disposition to comply with the law which was not apparent at first, will be received with pleasure by the St. Louis public.

The abatement of the smoke evil is almost the first necessity in the making of a new St. Louis. The city must be clean and attractive in appearance if municipal credit is to be gained during the World's Fair period. Cleanliness and attractiveness are impossible to a city darkened by a pall of smoke. The smoke must go.

In the course of a little time the increasing obedience to the smoke-abatement law which Inspector Jones declares is now being shown should result in a perceptible abatement of the smoke evil. Let us hope so. The actual disappearance of smoke would con- Each knows that he is committing a crime when he stitute a fine supplement to the chief inspector's report. This supplement should soon be in evidence.

HEADED IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

Two wealthy young St. Louisans, William McMillan and Frank C. Case, set sall this past week from New York for Cairo, Egypt, their ultimate destination being the remote wilds of Africa, where they propose to indulge in the arduous and dangerous sport of lion hunting.

Apparently there will be no make believe in this world-wide expedition after big game. The young hunters intend to travel as deeply into the heart of the Dark Continent as the existing railroads make possible and then, with guides, attach themselves to some caravan of Arabs and desert traders and penetrate to the interior, far from the usual globe-trotting routes of civilized man. There is little doubt that they will meet with many adventures, encounter unusual hardships and be compelled to face perils of the most trying description.

These two young Americans, of course, are not compelled to do this sort of thing. They have plenty of money available for luxurious living. But they are going lion hunting in Africa for the sheer fun of the men are trusted by New York, Jerome has thing. In studying the problem how to get the most even gone so far as to leave his fashionable sur- position will be the greatest World's Fair in history. enjoyment from life they have reached the conclusion that the sport of shooting the king of heasts in his native haunts is about the finest sport a young man could have. There's no easy thing about it; they'll be compelled to live roughly and hard, to risk their lives almost daily, to associate with primitive men under primitive conditions. But the prospect has an irresistible fascination for them. They prefer it to all the so-called joys of dawdling in the clubs, gallivanting about in the world of five o'clock teas and opera boxes and cotillons, conferring with tailors as to the newest cut in frock coats or the proper set of trousers.

The spirit which leads these rich young men to go lion hunting in the African desert is the fine old ploneer spirit which keeps the human race from degenerating into sybaritic incompetency. It is a spirit especially strong in English and American blood, the world's most masterful blood. But for this spirit, two or three generations of wealth and easy living would make weaklings and timid dyspeptics of men of the strongest natural strain. The two young St. Louisans now headed for the African desert are headed in the right direction.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES.

General Bell's recommendation that the wives of American army officers be permitted to join their husbands on duty in the Philippines, owing to the potent political influence exerted by them through social channels, is based on a sound and exceedingly wise philosophy.

There can be no question as to the valuable assistance of women in solving so difficult a problem as that now confronting us in the Philippines. The people of those islands are resentful of the American occupation. They are especially hostile to the thought of military control. Our soldiers stand to them in the light of conquerors, just as did the soldlers of Spain. Ordinary attempts on our part to create a friendly toward the wearers of the American uniform

Where the wives of our officers accompany their American occupation of the Philippines a society is part in the development of character. established which speedily creates a common meeting place for Americans and Filipinos of the better class. The amicable contact thus established must neces- Be it a problem novel, the tender passion is exalted sarily be of tremendous benefit in leading the native as the only problem worth solving. Whatever the society to regard us with a more tolerant contempla- brand of the book, the mating period-or perhaps the tion. American women are justly distinguished for unmating-is thrust forward to the dwarfing of all social tact and the art of making friends. American other moments in life which may have a great inarmy women are especially gifted and trained in the fluence on the final molding of the soul, social graces. The influence which they bring to bear | Why is it that authors create such distorted picon the better element of the Philippine people would tures of life? Is it a reflection of the gentle reader's be otherwise impossible to us.

social scale. She is not disposed to be haughty, super- little higher than his surroundings. cilious and overexacting toward those with whom helpful where occasion arises, and always she is so- heaving of bosoms, the dropping of eyes and the

became so devoted toward the American army women stationed there that they wept when the time came | tions. for these gracious women to return to the United States.

ganization of the greatest usefulness. More than any other factor will such a society help to bring about | counted for. that spirit of native friendliness toward Americans government of the islands.

POISONOUS AND CRIMINAL. .

During the local investigation of bribery cases and in the course of the public contemplation of secret and corrupt ways of influencing legislation the most sallent truth of the criminal nature of the act of The women would have none of them. bribery should be impressed upon business men with vital distinctness.

technical crime. Quite to the contrary, as is now about to be proved, in all likelihood, by an object lesson of unmistakable forcefulness, it is a cardinal crime in the eyes of the law, a crime as distinctly classed and as distinctly punishable as that of murder. The proven fact of bribery places upon those gullty of it the black and lasting stain of the criminal, not merely the reproach of the technical offender against the law.

Also is there every good reason why this should be the case. There is no more evil practice, in its certainty of the corruption of public and private morals and in its menace of evil to the community and to individuals alike, than the crime of bribery. In its direct and indirect commission equally it is responsible for the worst conditions now existent in the body politic of this country. The corrupt legislator, the boodling politician, the faithless public servant in whatever office of trust, are the creatures of this infamous practice. The inevitable effect of purchased legislation is to bring into public office the incompetent and corrupt. It poisons the channels of government at the fountainhead, changing what is intended to be the pure stream of beneficent legislation Dumont himself will build a new balloon especially into a vile current of criminal law-making against the general weal.

The bribe-giver and the bribe-taker are criminals exactly as is the common murderer or thief. They are under the ban of the law with the same stigma of condemnation. They place themselves in the category of outlawry to the same extent. There is no excusing plea for the man who gives a bribe. There is no excusing plea for the man who takes a bribe gives or takes. Each makes of himself a criminal by the act of commission or of guilty bargain. This is the plain, unchanging and fundamental truth now happily being impressed upon the public mind in St. Louis. It is equally the truth which should prevail for the punishment of the criminals in the event of the evidence in law in the cases now under investigation definitely and convincingly establishing the fact of bribery.

INHERITED SELF-RESPECT.

Democratic as this country is, the evils of politics have made the people look with increasing favor on the "thoroughbred" as a factor which makes for stability in our civic life. In every city and in every State the man who has "arrived" socially has demonstrated that he is a rock upon which foundations of reform may be built.

In New York Mayor Low is no upstart, By breeding, he simply "belongs." His social position comes to him as a right. Justice Jerome is another of the so-called Silk Stockings. By birth his social status comes to him unsolicited. His ancestors have been gentlemen of good American blood. Yet these two roundings and move downtown in the heart of the East Side.

Preceding Jerome there were Abram Hewitt, whose official life remains as one of the bright spots in the history of New York; Roosevelt, who cleaned out the police department; and the late Colonel Waring, who inaugurated the "white wings" in the street department. All thoroughbreds. All were at home in clubhouse or drawing-room,

As in New York, so in other cities. St. Louis is no exception. The people have turned to the thoroughbred. We have seen a Mayor who "belongs" bring order out of municipal chaos. He has gone into the details of matters over which his jurisdictions extends and assumed responsibilities which others have shirked. More recently a Grand Jury, controlled by men who "arrived" when they were born, has delved into legislative rottenness which may in the end turn out the boodlers.

What is the meaning of these things? It cannot be that the country is leaving its ideas of democratic simplicity and establishing class distinctions. On the contrary, it means that the thoroughbred is using the talents with which he is by nature and culture endowed. His democracy is the better because it is the manifestation of his training. If there be an upper and lower class based on innate ability America is profiting by the employment of the first named.

And there is reason to believe that the people are beginning to realize the advantage of having the thoroughbred working in their interest. The people know that he can be found when wanted. They believe in his motives. They think, too, that there is a wide gulf between the man who seeks a favor and him who sacrifices personal interests that he may serve the public.

TOO MUCH LOVE.

Will the time ever come when novels will abundon the assumption that love-or courtship, if you pleasefeeling are nullified by this suspicion and antagonism is not the greatest thing in the world? Despite protestations of aspiring authors and forewords of indulgent sponsors, present-day fiction ignores other inhusbands into garrison life at the various points of terests and passions which play such an important

> Be it a historical novel, some maiden appears who takes the major part of the red-blooded hero's time.

own conceptions as seen by the author; he who must The excellent impression made by these good and appeal for favor and support to a pleased clientele? attractive women extends as well to the lower classes, In a measure, books as well as other forms of literaservants, petty tradesmen and others. A typical trait | ture may be said to mirror the feelings of the public. of the well-bred American woman is the considera- If the times are corrupt, the books will conceive cor tion and courtesy shown to those beneath her in the ruption. The ideals of the average author rise but a

And if the present reign of emotional love is to she must deal as more or less their superior. Quite to be taken as approaching the standard of thought and the contrary, she likes to be friendly with them, to be action of the gentle reader, mercy on us! If the

of common sense, let there be a return to other no-

Yet in one way the matter may be explained by the fact that the hosts of novel readers are largely re-The War Department will do well to adopt Gen-cruited from among women. Without their support eral Bell's recommendation. An American society in the publishing houses would have poor luck. And if the Philippines, plentifully graced by the presence of the old saying be true that marriage is an incident American women, will constitute a diplomatic or- for the man and the paramount issue for the woman, the reason of the popularity of love tales may be ac-

Kipling, as the chief exponent of the school which almost religiously renounces love, is all but tabooed among the women. On the other hand, the men find enjoyment in perusing the stories written around passions other than sentimentalism. Within the past two or three years a few books which have superior elements of artistic strength have met with only mediocre success because they lacked the love motive.

Whether this tendency of the authors will change remains to be seen. If the women care to turn to The one fact which must, it would seem, be borne other interests, there will be a vogue of fiction wherehome with the fullest realization of its significance is in pride, ambition, hatred, domestic felicity, bravery, that the crime of bribery is far from being merely a purity and other like passions will be elevated, and not distorted by the injection of details regarding the cooing of ardent swains and shy maideus.

PREPARING FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

M. Santos-Dumont, with his dirigible balloon, has just made two successful excursions over the Mediterranean, starting from his working station near the Monte Carlo Casino, going well out above the open sea and returning to the starting point with entire

The young Brazilian's epochal feat of voyaging across the Mediterranean to Corsica will now soon he attempted, these lesser exentsions being preparatory to that end. All the world is watching his experiments with the profoundest interest. The belief is general that he will succeed.

At the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis the airship competition for \$200,000 prize offered by the World's Fair Company will be led by Santos-Dumont. The magnitude of the stakes and the insured dignity and scientific importance of the competition will insure the participation of all great aeronauts. Santos-

for the competition. The outlook now is that the final and practical solution of the problem of aerial navigation will date from the World's Fair commemorating the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. Such a prospect appeals to the imagination of mankind with irresistible potency. The world's people of the Twentieth Century are confidently expectant of many wonderful achievements in the field of science. One of the most certain of these achievements is that of manflight. All the factors necessary to the accomplished fact are now being brought in readiness.

GREATER THAN BEING A KING. Missourl's faithful sons now resident in New York

are testifying to their State loyalty by devoting their best efforts to the legitimate booming of the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis.

The Missouri Society dinner to be given in the Astor Gallery of the Waidorf-Astoria Hotel February 5 next will furnish additional proof of this loyal serv-

This dinner, the news reports announce, will be a distinctively Louisiana Purchase dinner. Governor Francis, Congressmen De Armond and Clark, Mayor Wells and other prominent Missourians are among those who will respond to toasts. -

A Missourian never gets so far away from the old home that his fidelity lapses. The earth's uttermost limits are not sufficiently remote to accomplish such forgetfulness of Missouri in a Missouri bosom. In New York the Missouri colony is just as Missourian as if its members were still right here at home in the Imperial Commonwealth.

It's a great State, and the Louisiana Purchase Ex-No wonder the faithful sons of Missouri take pride these days in making known the fact of their Missouri allegiance. They are the cream of the American

So practical are the arguments in favor of an amendment of the Interstate Commerce act with a view to effectively empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to punish all railroads violating the law against discrimination between shippers that the favorable action of Congress should be certain. The proposed amendment is urged by all the leading commercial organizations in the United States. The point at issue is a plain business proposition, remote from politics, and the public sentiment of the Union, supported by the commercial bodies and the Interstate Commerce Commission itself, should prevail for the general good. The amending of the Interstate Commerce act will constitute early action of Congress unless the railroad influence in Congress is too strong to be resisted.

RECENT COMMENT.

When the Premier Sleeps.

Even Premiers have been known to fall asleep in Parliament in our own and other days. Lord North was the Duke of Devonshire of the Eighteenth Century. His Parliamentary epitaph might have been: "He yawned, and yawned, and yawned, and fell asleep." Indignant orators were constantly complaining of his refusal to listen to their speeches, and the Premier had a way of humiliating them. "Even now, in these perils, the noble Lord is asleep," burst out an angry member of the Opposition; and Lord North, waking up, exclaimed: "The physician should never quarrel with his own medicine," the sleepy Minister retorted to another grumoler, and to a speaker who impeached him of all sorts of crimes. attention to the fact that that he was dozing, Lord North complained that it was cruel to deny him the solace which other criminals enjoyed-that of a night's rest before they met their fate. But the best of all the stories of the sleeping Premier is that of the peer who bored Parliament with a history of shipbuilding from the days of Noah and his Ark. North dozed at the mention of the Ark, and slept on till the speaker reached the Spanish Armada, when a colleague awoke him. "Where are we now?" asked North, only to be told that they were then in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. "Dear, dear claimed the Prime Minister, "why not let me sleep a century or two more?"

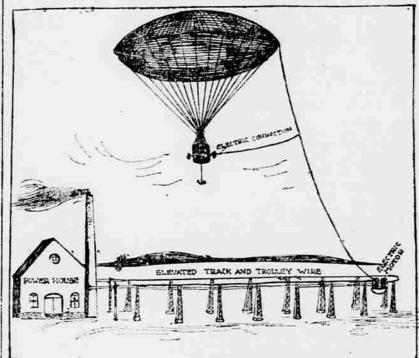
Santos-Dumont and His Success

Though only twenty-five years of age, Santos-Dumon has been a balloon enthusiast for many years. When a boy on the plantation of his father, "the Coffee King of Brazil," and the employer of nine thousand men, he made his first airship, a complicated, monstrous affair. which failed in one important phase-it would not rise from the ground. This was after he had studied locomotives and learned to run them. His father, wisely recognizing the scientific bent of the boy, sent him to a technical school in Rio Janeiro and later to Paris.

Santos-Dumont is small in stature, slight and willowyweighing only about one hundred pounds-almost girlish in appearance, though he is manly in all his acts and brave and tireless in transforming failures into successer hero of volatile and enthusiastic Paris; a street in Saint Cloud, leading to Balloon Park, has been named in his honor, and neckties, hats, collars and other articles of dress have been labeled with his name; silhoueites of him made in gingerbread are sold on the boulevards, and were he not naturally serious-minded there would be danger of his becoming as inflated and airy as his balloon.

licitous to avoid hurting their feelings. In certain flushed cheeks are the sign manuals of present-day PLENTY OF IDEAS SUGGESTED interests, there is need to call a halt. For the sake AS WORLD'S FAIR FEATURES.

One Correspondent Proposes That the Wheels of the Great Exposition Be Started in Motion by the Touch of a Baby Hand-Underground Theater With Production of "Faust" as Attraction-Battle With Dynamite Eight Thousand Feet Above the Fair Grounds.



ELECTRICAL AIRSHIP.

Operated by a motor running on a n elevated track. The designer seeks a concession from the World's Fair management.

Everything from a dirigible airship to a nursery for infants has been suggested as World's Fair features. Ideas peculiar and pecuniary are swamping the Exposition management. If a thousandth part of them were adopted as drawing eards, the greatest Exposition in bistory would have to be est Exposition in history would have to be postponed until 2001.

President Francis may have had some of these things in mind when he told the newspaper correspondent in Washington that he thought a better World's Fair might be builded by 1901 and he was quite sure that a world beater could be pet to-gether by 234. But it would take a billion of dollars to astenish foreign nations with creations of Yankee Ingenuity dust now keeping Director of Exhibits Skiff awake

If the suggestion that an invalid child in some remote place in the United States, in-stead of the customary notable person, be given the honor of pushing the button that given the nonor of pushing the farts the energies of the Exposition, is a curious thought, how would the appeal of curious thought, inverse one when he a Missouri inventor impress one when he is told that a prize is asked for an electrical appliance which will supply its own cur-rent while it is lighting a building? But the plea of Edward Sharp of Lincoln.

Neb., for the mite of humanity to start the largest Exposition the world has ever beheld carries with it the idea of the origi-nator of the thought that the action of in-

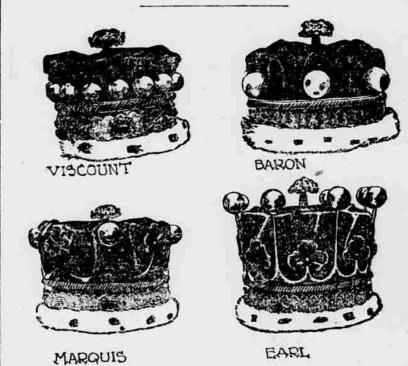
will win the interest of the great and the least," Mr. Sharp has told the promoters big show. "Every human heart will

good will of all people."

A voice from the Arctic, which recalls the lost Andree, comes to the Publicity Jureau of the Fair from Swinton, Mo., where George N. Bast reports that he has found a Blue Rock homing pigeon with a sliver ring on its legs. The ring bears the inscription: "H. A.," which he thinks indicates that the carrier might have been sent adrift by the Nerwegian explorer.

the vitals of the earth as it is possible for the Exposition management to dig by 1993, or even 1994, the later the date the better the depth. Two miles is suggested as plenty deep enough, and "Faust" at that depth at \$1 a head would make a reasonable admittance to the subterrunean parquet, according to the notion of Mr. Johnston. The

CORONATION WILL COST **EACH PEER \$2,000.**



Here is an official illustration of some of the caronets which British peers will went at the approaching coronation of King Edward VII. They are made by the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, from the designs finally decided upon by the

Royal College of Arms. It was really no small task to settle definitely all the questions that arose in connection with this sumptuous variety of headgear. Tradition is being rigidly followed in every detail relating to the approaching ceremony, and it has been such a long time since coronets were "the style," so to speak, that even the folk who are generally posted on such matters felt rather t size of run and circlet and the precise question of what new robes and coronets unt of ermine and velvet to be used; will cost. The coronet will be the least exthorities and scrutinizing of the he sees fit.

entire can which completes the

Mounted in Velvet. These circlets are mounted in crimson vel-vet caps, slik lined, and wadded to fit the heads of their noble wearers. The base of the circlet is edged with ermine, and there are loops of white ribbon attached to the silk lining, so that peers can carry their coronets dangling from the hand until King Edward's crown is placed on his head by the Archbishop of Canterbury, when the oblemen will assume their headgear like-

The coronets of peeresses will differ from those worn by their lords only in size and in the way they are worn. The peer presses his coronet down upon his forehead, whereas his lady allows here to rest on her hair, which will be wors high, at the back of the head. The noble ladies will don their coronets only after Queen Alexandra has

eccived her crown.

The coronets of those of high rank are ornamented with strawberry leaves, as well as with silver balls. A duesi coronet bears eight of these, while that of a Marquis, the nobleman who ranks next, bears four straw-bery leaves rising above the velvet of his coronet and separated by silver apheres. Such leaves, however, are denied to the Viscount, but the arbiters of these matters make it up to him by allowing him to revel in silver balls, eighteen being the precise ornamenting his coronet. The Baron fares worse, six spheres of silver be-

The edict has just gone forth from King The edict has just gone forth from king Edward himself that every peer and peeress must have a brand new coronation outfit. At the first blush this seems a rather gratuitous mandate, but it really was necessary to prevent the coronation's being literally an assemblage of the "shabby genteel." A large majority of "shabby genteel." A large majority of the coronation of the period of the shabby genteel." peers already possess robes which have been handed down from father to son for hundreds of years, and of whose consequent threadbareness they are immensely proud. It is safe to say that, had not the King spoken out for fresh robes and coronets, half the peers and peeresses pres would have been arrayed in habiliments ready to fall apart with age.

Naturally the royal command has

great folk to inquiring interestedly into the

but finally, after much turning up of au-thorities and scrutinizing of the compara-tively few coronets still in the chesk of old families, all doubts have been set at rest. and milord can order his coronet as soon as than silver gilt, they can be had at some e sees fit.

Strictly speaking, the "coronet" itself is jewelers charge \$149 for making them. Next to be considered is the peer's cororegalia of ermine-lined velvet robes to be densed by the noblemen at the coronation dress, in planning either of which expense ceremony, but only a silver circlet surmounted by a certain number of silver ments will cost him at least \$400, no matspheres, according to the rank of the wear-er. Mounted in Velvet. ter how closely he may figure it, while my lady, who cannot be expected to figure at all, will squander from \$500 to \$550 upon the creation of her conturiere. Of course, in addition to their dress, peers and peeresses must also provide themselves with robes,

and these are not less costly. Marvels of Luxury. They are marvels of luxury, of crimson silk velvet, lined and slashed with minever, with deep collars and cuffs of ermine, not to mention bars of the same fur, the number of these being regulated by the wearer's rank. Such a robe costs generally some what over \$300, but some fashionable are threatening to charge the thumping price of \$2,000 for all coronation robes sup-plied by them. So, for his regaliz and that of his noble

spouse alone the English peer must be pre-pared to give \$2,000 at least. This is supposing that he is intending to be seen in the coronation procession riding in his own barouche or brougham; but if, as current report seems to indicate, our peer is going to plunge to the extent of a state coach as well, his bank balance will suffer still more. This type of vehicle will cost him \$2,500, anyway, and then there is the question of coachman and footmen, three of the latter if he be a Duke and two if of in-ferior rank. Each of these servants, aside his splendid livery, must be bewigged and carry a wand, and the cost of his outad to foot will be in the neighfit from he ood of \$135.

writer of the idea expresses the conviction that some rich man should be found who would be willing to put up a million in cool

A suggestion which meets with much fa-vor is the offer of the Golden Cuain So-ciety of St. Louis, to take charge of the World's Fair Nursery. Mrs. Mary W. Calkins, president of the association, would like to fit up the quarters for lost young-sters, with cradies have improve and the

sters, with cradles, haby jumpers, rocking chairs, toys and rattles. Not the least interesting advice given to Not the least interesting advice given to the management is that Director of Works Isaac S. Taylor, establish his office in the basket of the balloon with which he in-tends to make bird's-eye inspections of the construction work. Mr. Taylor is admon-ished to stay in the office aboft and keep a sharp weather eye open for the machina-tions of unscrupulous contractors. The-phone wires from the balloon office to receivers fastened on the heads of his de-partment chiefs are considered by the car-respondent the latest practical devices for the rapid work the Director will be called on to perform, if he builds the Fair by

Passing from things so material and prac-Passing from things so material and plac-tical as the balloon effice to the art and poesy of the collection of the Publishy Bureau, the letter of a cowboy in Arizona breathes Elysian dreams. He takes a strengous stand for ART at the Exposition. But highest form as imagined by him is not in the stuld canvases described in Chief Ives's classification for the Art in Chief Ives's classification for the Art Department. What he asks the Exposition to provide is a facsimile of an Oriental pal-ace.

Wants Lecture Hall Built. William M. Orr of Lincoln, Neb., is satis-fied that he can tell the whole story and explain the mysteries of the prehistoric Mound Builders of North America, if he is given an opportunity to lecture in a hall which he asks the Exposition management to erect on the World's Fair site. This edi-fice would be dedicated to discussions of the great problems of aboriginal America. R. C. Leburno of Kansus City is anxious

to be fired with a parachute out of a can-non to the height of a mile in the sky, just above the Exposition grounds. Lebruing says that he ascends in a hot-air balloon, from which the cannon is suspended. When from which the cannon is suspended. When at a dizzy height above the earth he first himself and a parachute into stace. He counts on gracefully descending to the ground without injury. He tells the management of the novelty of this attraction as a feature of the aerial part of the show. H. Moody Boynton of Boston, patentes of the Boynton Blevele Railway, would like to see a building of steel soaring 500 feet above the Exposition, so that visitors who found the heat of St. Louis oppressive might get refreshing repose up in the sky where the zephyr of the upper air currents could fan the tired sightseer to rest. The building would cover a space of 250 feet square. Cold storage of air would be conveyed by a pipe system to all of the hun dred or more floors of the structure and dis-tributed across the sleeping host. Ter-thousand persons could be accommodated throb with pleasure at the thought of the joy of the little soul who could push the hatton and the Exposition would have the a large income possible from the invest-

Yet things up to date are not the only surprises being discovered for the use of the greatest show on earth. In the arid wastes of New Mexico has been found by A. E. Loudensiager a gristmill that is too original to fear any duplication at the Fair if the management wants to transplant it. The mill, as the discoverer describes it, is by the Nerwegian explorer.

Performance of Paust Underground.

J. P. Johnston of Chicage wants to see a performance of "Faust" 13 deep down in ter of the platform passes a large tree trunk, the position being slightly inclined. circular platform is a groove wherein a huge endless home-made rope of cowhide connects with the small gristmill and four to six burros walk leisurely up hill all day long. This furnishes the motor power. Mr. Loudenslanger believes the mill has been grinding for ages.

Many Airship Schemes Proposed. Of course, the airship contest has attracted wonderful attention. Hugo T. Dunn of 22 East Twenty-fifth street, New York City, says that he has perfected a rotary engine which solves the secret of aerial motor power. He is building an alreship which he claims will fly in a few months. He originally came from Collinsville, Ill., and he says that he expects to come ! next year on his way to the World's Fair

in his stip.

John E. Baldwin of Logansville, Ind., asks the Exposition promoters to picture an areial battle fought with dynamite bombs at an altitude of \$000 feet above the

J. H. Dillon-Gregg of 5972 Cote Brilliante avenue, St. Louis, has entered a spiral screw airship in the tournament. His planes make ten revolutions a minute, creating an atmospheric displacement times greater than the resistance offered by the air to its forward flight. But probably the most original sugges-

tion that has come to President Francis is a letter from a Chicago man. It is self-explanitory and reads: "On the night of explanitory and reads; "On the night of October 7, 1891, I boarded a train at Hanni-October 7, 1891, I boarded a train at Hannibal. Mo., with my bride of a few hours, en route to Kansas City. Every berth in the sleeper had been nold and none had been reserved for me through some blunder of the ticket agent. Embarrassed and districted, I left the young lady and wandered into the smoking compartment, where I found Colonel John Garth in company with a gentleman whom he introduced as "my friend, Governor Francis." Upon learning of my perdicament, you very generously insisted on my accepting your berth, happily solving for both bride and groom a bewildering situation.

"Until now the opportunity to liquidate this debt of gratitude has not presented itself and I trust you will not think the payment is in bad coin. I want to contribute in some measure to the success of the St. Louis Exposition. For fourteen years my work has even along electrical lines—electric lighting and telephony—with a good share of business experience. Could you, as president, not place me to advantage?"

IN LIFE'S JOURNEY WE WALK MANY MILES.

How many miles a man walks in his lifehe walks a day on the average; but the man who walks the least covers a vast number of miles before he dies. Some men walk two miles a day, some four or five, and some as many as ten. If a man walks two miles a day and lives to be 30 years old he will cover 21.900 miles. the same age a man who walks three mil a day will have walked 32,850 miles. A most every man walks between two and

most every man walks between two and three miles a day just in going about the house, the office, the shop and in going to and from the cars.

A man who walks five miles a day finds that at the age of 30 he has covered 54,750 miles and at the age of 60, 109,500. From this should, strictly speaking, be subtracted the few months, or a year, when he was a baby unable to walk, but the result would not be affected materially. Now, the circumference of the earth at the equator is only 24,890 miles, so therefore a man who at the age of 60 has averaged five miles a day since he was able to walk has walked enough miles to have encircled the earth four times and have a good many miles left over toward the fifth lap. the fifth lar

BUILDINGS FOR UNIVERSITY. Four Contracts Awarded-Ap-

pointment of John C. Johnson. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Columbia, Mo., Feb. 1.—The Executive Board of the Board of Curators of the Missouri State University closed its session this morning. Foremost among the items of business transacted were the awards of the contracts for the Horticultural building, the horticulturists' cottage, Red Hall, and the Engineering Laboratory. The first two bids were let to H. J. Wallau of Jefferson City, for \$1.310; the girs' dormitory, Red Hall, was awarded the same contractor for \$23.55. The Engineering building went to J. W. Wilson & Son of St. Louis on their bid of \$13.733.

The resignation of J. S. Maddox as alum-Columbia, Mo., Feb. L-The Executive

bid of \$13,733.

The resignation of J. S. Maddox as alumnas recorder was accepted. No one was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Maddox has gone to Fort Smith. Ark., where he assumes charge of the High School of that

The board established a branch summer school at Mountain Grove.

John C. Johnson of St. Louis was made mechanician for the laboratories of the uni-

mechanical for the laboratories of the university

An invitation was extended the State Edilitorial Association to meet in the university auditorium in next November. The board
will meet in extra session on March II. It
is intended to push as rapidly as possible
the contractors in their work on the ra-